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VOLUME 18 NUMBER 9 OCTOBER 1, 1970

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VOL. XVIII, no. 10 / OCTOBER 15, 1970

ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS, FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, LABOUR

MARTINUS NIJHOFF / THE HAGUE / NETHERLANDS

ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

3 : 001.891
MYRDAL, G. Objectivity in social research. London, Duckworth, 1970. 111 p. A5.

Most social scientists today conduct their inquiries in the belief that they are being "objective", "scientific". The author explores the myth of objectivity. How far is objectively possible. To what extent has modern social and economic theory liberated itself from inherited assumptions, such as those of natural law and utilitarianism. The author believes that it is only after intensive critical analysis that the full force of empirical research can be applied to social problems. Suggestions for opinion research. Valuations also depend on beliefs. Biases in research. Value premises. Difficulties and the ways to overcome them. R 1133

301 SOCIOLOGY

301(438)
MARKIEWICZ, W. Polish sociology today. 11 p. A5 (Polish perspectives, Warszawa, no. 6, June, 1970, p. 21).

University research centres in the field of sociology. General theory and method. The "Western territories" a matter of great interest to Polish sociologists. Changes in social structure. Social change in the countryside. Urbanization. Education. R 1134

308 SOCIOGRAPHY
See also: R 1178

308(569.5) 338.97(569.5)
MANNERS, I.R. Jordan. 11 p. A4 (Focus, New York, no. 8, April, 1970, p. 1. Bibliogr. Geill. Krtn.).

Physical background. People. Agriculture. Mining. Manufacturing and handicrafts. Tourism. The East Ghor irrigation project. The project has had a tremendous impact on farming practices. The Agricultural Extension Service. Reorganization and consolidation of farm holdings. R 1135

312 POPULATION. DEMOGRAPHY

312(611)
CLARKE, J.I. Population policies and dynamics in Tunesia. 15 p. A5 (The Journal of developing areas, Macomb (Ill.), no. 1, October, 1969, p.45 Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of the demographic effects of the Tunesian government's action. The author seeks to explain why its population forecasts have proved inaccurate, with potentially damaging consequences to the success of the development program. International migrations. Declining mortality. The changing age-structure of Tunesia. High fertility. Female status and family planning. R 1136

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS

330.123.6 SERVICES
See also: R 1140

330.123.6 : 351.8(44) 330.123.6 : 351.8(494)
CONNOLY, M. Public goods, externalities, and international relations (France and Switzerland). 12 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 279. Graf. Lit. opg. Tab.).

The production for the enjoyment of residents of one country causes external benefit or harm to residents of other countries. A technique of transport costs is used to classify the externalities and to develop the conditions of optimal behavior in their presence. Non-cooperative solutions are discussed and are shown to involve under production of goods subject to spillover. A reaction curve process is derived, indicating the impact of spillovers on domestic consumption and production patterns. The setting of the discussion is the Kingdoms of Helvetia and Franconia. R 1137

330.123.7 CAPITAL GOODS

330.123.7 : 331.2 : 332.67
FRANZMEYER, F. Die aggregative Ermittlung des industriellen Anlagevermogens; Methodik und Empirie im internationalen Vergleich; hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung. Berlin, Duncker & Humblot, 1970. 132 p. A5. Bi-

bliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Sonderheft, Nr. 86).

Die Ziele der Studie sind: die grundsätzliche Problematik makrookonomischer Anlagenrechnungen, insbesondere die Vielschichtigkeit des Begriffs "Anlagevermogen", sowie die Problemabhangigkeit des optimalen Vermogenskonzepts aufzuzeigen; die je nach statistischer Basisinformation angewendeten bzw. anwendbaren approximativen Messverfahren auf den empirischen Gehalt ihrer Parameter, sowie auf ihre Eignung, im Rahmen bestimmter okonomischer Fragestellungen zu prufen; und die Verfahren mit Beispielen aus der internationalen empirischen Forschung bzw. mit eigenen Berechnungen zu belegen und deren Fehlermargen abzustecken. Methoden der approximativen Berechnung des industriellen Anlagevermogens. (Bibliographie - 8 S. - von Aufsatzen und Buchern). R 1138

330.172 FREE ECONOMICS

330.172 : 338.011
GRACE Jr., H.S. Professor Samuelson on free enterprise and economic inefficiency; a comment. 9 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.),no. 2, May, 1970, p. 337. Graf.).

In an article "The monopolistic competition revolution", chapter 5 in R.E. Kuenne (ed.), "Monopolistic competition theory; studies in impact; essays in honor of E.H. Chamberlin", Professor P.A. Samuelson attempts to demonstrate that free enterprise will result in greater economic inefficiency than either monopoly or ideal planning. Samuelson's adaption of the Chamberlin model is interesting; however, his proof of the optimality of planning is far from evident. In particular, the examination of his models reveals that the assumption of increasing transport costs is clearly questionable, and more important, the method of handling the growth of firms under the two alternative systems is both inconsistent and incomplete. The conclusion of the analysis is that his demonstration of the optimality of planning is highly suspect. Reply by P.A. Samuelson, in which he deals with Grace's two objections. Addendum: demand curves, welfare, and location. R 1139

331 LABOUR. LABOUR ECONOMICS

331-055.2 FEMALE LABOUR
See also: R 1224

331-055.2(47) 330.123.6(47)
GLASSL, A. Frau und Familie in der Sowjetunion der Gegenwart. 13 p. A5 (Sowjetstudien, München, no. 28, 1970, p. 59. Tabn.).

Das Ehegesetz von 1926 und ihre Auswirkungen. Die sowjetische Praxis hat sich von Engels' Ehetheorie entfernt. Die Frau und ihr Aufgabenbereich. Ueberbelastung der Frau. Dienstleistungen und Haushalt. Zahl der Waschereien und Waschmaschinenverkauf 1960-1968. Zahl der Erwerbstatigen in den Kleinhandelsbetrieben. Die Frau im Beruf und in der Politik. Der Staat bemuht sich jetzt intensiv die Familie zu festigen . Die erzieherische Tatigkeit der Frau wird auch in naher Zukunft durch ihre Berufstatigkeit erschwert sein. R 1140

331.6 EMPLOYMENT

331.6(540) 339.3 : 338.01 : 331.6
HAZARI, B.R., and J. Krishnamurty. Employment implications of India's industrialization: analysis in an input output framework. 5 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 181. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A presentation of estimates of the sectoral direct and indirect employment potential. The static input output system is used to arrive at these estimates. The problem of product or output mix has been taken into consideration. Bivariate distribution of output and employment. Ranking of industries on the basis of their employment potential. Sectoral output, wages and employment and the percentage shares of the direct component. R 1141

331.60 : 711.2(493)
VANDEVILLE, V. Les caractéristiques régionales du chômage en Belgique. 11 p. A5 (Cahiers économiques de Bruxelles, no. 46, 2e trim., 1970, p. 281. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Analyse des particularités régionales du chômage complet (à l'exclusion des chomeurs occupes par les pouvoirs publics). La politique pratiquee par les pouvoirs publics en vue de realiser un haut niveau general de l'emploi n'a pas attenué les disparites regionales du chomage, mais plutot modifié la localisation du chomage des regions flamandes vers les regions wallones. Potentiel de main-d'oeuvre. Taux mensuel moyen. R 1142

331.82 WORKING CONDITIONS

331.82(47)
HAJENKO, F. Arbeitsschutz in der Sowjetunion. 16 p. A5 (Sowjetstudien, Munchen, no. 28, 1970, p. 43).

Wesentliche Rechtsvorschriften. Mit dem Studium der Fragen von Arbeitssicherheit und der Aussssaarbeitung von Vorschlagen auf diesem Gebiet befassen sich 15 Institute. Die bestehende Praxis sieht ganz anders aus als die Theorie. Mangel und Verletzungen von Arbeitsschutznormen. Eine charakteristische Besonderheit an der Arbeit sowjetischer Betriebe ist der unregelmassige Arbeitsrhythms. Probleme von Beleuchtung, Farbtone, Berufskleidung, Schutzmittel usw. Die Arbeitsbedingungen lassen zu wunschen ubrig. Die Zahl der technischen Inspektoren ist nicht gross. R 1143

332.4 MONEY

332.402.2
GOODHART, C.A.E., and A.D. Crockett. The importance of money. 40 p. A4 (Bank of England. Quarterly bulletin, London, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 159. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The difficulty in distinguishing exactly which set of assets most nearly accords with the definition of money. The degree of substitution between money and other financial assets, and between financial assets and real assets. The differences are purposely exposed, and perhaps exaggereated, in this article, which provides a short resume of the two approaches. The transmission mechanism. The stability of the income velocity of money. Appendixes: the evidence of empirical investigations; the role of interest in the demand-for-money function. The relative stability of Keynesian and monetary multipliers. The demand for money and money multipliers. R 1144

332.453 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
See also: R 1155

332.453 : 337.9(4) 332.4.001.7 : 337.9(4)
UNITING Europe with money. 10 p. A4 (European trends, London, no. 23, May, 1970, p. 25).

Plans for monetary co-operation between E.E.C. members now under review. Agreement on essentials. Proposed target 1.1.78.

Fiscal harmonization and removal of barriers to capital movements. Political integration. A common position in international monetary discussions, joint administration of its external reserves and a common currency unit would bring radical change on international monetary scene, in particular if U.K. becomes a member. The most controversial issue: uniform exchange rates. Ironing out fluctuations. Programme leaves vacuum where central economic policy-making authority would exist. R 1145

332.453.1 EXCHANGES RATES

332.453.1(493) 337.9(4) : 332.453.1
SYSTEME belge, Le, du double taux de change. 31 p. A5 (Cahiers economiques de Bruxelles, no. 46, 2e trim., 1970, p. 161. Grafn. Tabn.).

Le régime des changes de l'U.E.B.L. présente l'originalité d'être base sur la coexistence de deux marches: une marché reglement et un marche libre. A l'heure actuelle on s'interroge sur les perspective d'avenir de ce systeme dans le cadre de l'integration monetaire des pays de la C.E.E. Analyse du marché libre belge. Les elements juridiques et reglementaires sur lesquels repose l'organisation des deux marches. Les repercussions de l'existence d'un double taux de change sur le comportement des operateurs privés. L'évolution mensuelle des cours du change sur les deux marches, de janvier 1960 a decembre 1969. Les ecarts entre les deux cours de change d'une part, et entre les taux d'interet belge et etrangers, d'autre part. Le comportement des pouvoirs publics en matiere d'intervention sur le marché et de controle des operations et l'attitude des organisations internationales. L'application d'un systeme de double cours de change dans le cadre de la C.E.E. R 1146

332.453.7 TRANSFER PROBLEM

332.453.7 : 338.5 : 382
JONES, R.W. The transfer problem revisited. 7 p. A5 (Economica, London, no. 146, May, 1970, p. 178. Graf. Lit. opg.).

A. intends to suggest that in a wide variety of cases there is a presumption as to the way in which the terms of trade will move with transfer, even in the no-impediments model. There is a presumption that the terms of trade move in favour of the trans-

feror. The argument for the anti-orthodox bias in the no-impediments case is best illustrated by making the same explicit assumption about tastes and Engel's curves as does Samuelson in the impediments case to support the orthodox position. R 1147

332.578 OPEN-MARKET POLICY

332.578(430.1)
WILLMS, M. Bankenverhalten und Offenmarktpolitik (Westdeutschland). 14 p. A5 (Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, no. 2, Mai, 1970, p. 159. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Das Hauptanliegen dieser Untersuchung bildet die Beantwortung der Frage, welche Offenmarktpolitik effizienter ist: eine, die die Zinssätze als Aktionsparameter benutzt, oder eine, bei der die Zentralbank die Menge der Offenmarkttitel direkt variiert. Ausgangspunkt für diese Fragestellung ist eine empirische Untersuchung von Siebke und Willms zum Geldangebot in der B.R.D. (J. Siebke und M. Willms: "Das Geldangebot in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland - eine empirische Analyse für die Periode von 1958 bis 1968"), in der festgestellt wurde, dass die Geschäftsbanken in Perioden einer Rezession stets Offenmarktpapiere kauften und in Phasen einer Expansion Offenmarktpapiere verkauften. In einem Modell des Bankenverhaltens wird aufgezeigt, dass sich ein derartiges Verhalten der Banken aus der Zielsetzung der Banken zur Profitmaximierung erklären lässt. Auf der Grundlage dieser Verhaltenshypothese werden zwei makroökonomische Modelle der Offenmarktpolitik entwickelt. (Summary in English). R 1148

332.6 CAPITAL AND MONEY MARKET
See also: R 1154

332.6(4) 337.9(4) : 332.6
ASCHINGER, F. Der Euro-Geldmarkt und die Währungszusammenarbeit. 16 p. A5 (Aussenwirtschaft, Zürich/St. Gallen, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 47).

Die Konzequenzen, die sich ergeben für die monetären Behörden und für die internationale Zusammenarbeit aus der Existent des Euro-Marktes und seinem starken Anwachsen. Die wichtigsten Vorteile: ein Ausgleichsbecken kurzfristiger Mittel; die Zinssätze; die währungspolitische Hinsicht; das Interesse des Auslandes an der Haltung von Dollarguthaben. Die wichtigsten Nachteile: Kräfte, die mit den nationalen Wirtschaftsinteressen und der nationalen Wirtschaftpolitik in Konflikt geraten können; die Durchsichtigkeit des Marktes; das Schuldnerrisiko und das Transferrisiko. Alltagsprobleme des Euro-Marktes. Krisenprobleme. R 1149

332.67 CAPITAL INVESTMENT
See also: R 1138

332.67 : 332.63 : 658.155
BLUME, M.E. Portfolio theory: a step towards its practical application. 22 p. A5 (Journal of business, Chicago, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 152. Lit. opg. Grafn. Tabn.).

Author proposes two different methods of assessing future performance or, more technically, of assessing predictive or subjective distributions of future returns. These two different methods are compared by evaluating the accuracy of the predictive distributions derived under these two alternatives, using as a criterion the degree of approximation between these predictive distributions generating the future returns. A review of some of the more important theoretical and empirical properties of symetric, stable distributions. Development of the first method which assesses predictive distributions of the returns for all the assets individually and then aggregates these distributions into predictive distributions for portfolios. R 1150

332.67 : 338 : 62 : 711.2(42)
BEACHAM, A., and T.W. Buck. Regional investment in manufacturing industries (U.K.). 7 p. A5 (Yorkshire bulletin of economic and social research, Leeds, no. 1, May, 1970. p. 19. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An attempt to estimate regional investment for 1966 in plant and machinery in manufacturing industry showing the development areas separately. The total investment estimate derived is reconciled with the corresponding "Blue Book" figures. Some use is made of the industrial breakdown to investigate the extent to which plant and machinery investment has been biassed in favour of the development areas - presumably by the operation of the Government's regional policies. R 1151

332.67 : 658.155(73) 332.63 : 658.155(73)
FISHER, L., and J.H. Lorie. Some studies of variability of re-

turns on investments in common stocks (U.S.). 36 p. A5 (Journal of business, Chicago, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 99. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A report of the findings of three studies conducted on the variability of returns of investments in common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. One study examines the frequency distributions of returns on individual stocks for fifty-five specific periods ranging from one to forty years in length during the period 1926-65. A second examines the aggregated distributions of returns from investments in individual common stocks for nonoverlapping periods of equal length from one to twenty years. The third study deals with returns from investment in portfolios containing different numbers of common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. R 1152

332.7.039 CONSUMER CREDIT

332.7.039
PRICE-VOLUME, The, structure of the consumer credit industry. 28 p. A5 (Journal of finance, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 503. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

R.P. SHAY. Factors affecting price, volume and credit risk in the consumer finance industry. A. examines two questions: (1) When legal rate ceilings are higher, do licensed small loan lenders accept poorer credit risks. (2) When legal rate ceilings are higher, will the availability of loans (amount of loans made or outstanding) be greater or less. P.F. SMITH. Pricing policies on consumer loans at commercial banks. A. attempts to develop evidence on the elasticity of demand for the consumers loans at an individual lender by comparing the actual structure of rates used by the lender with the rates that would be expected under two extreme assumptions: (1) that the demand for the lender's loans is highly inelastic and (2) tha t the demand is highly elastic. Discussions by M.B. Goudzwaard and L.A. Stiles. R 1153

332.742.2 TRADE CREDIT

332.742.2 ; 332.6
LAFFER, A.B. Trade credit and the money market. 29 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 239. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The author attempts to show that the empirical counterpart of

the classical concept of money must include unutilized trade credit available along with demand deposits and currency. Author empirically compares and contrasts three views of the money market: (a) real money as a form in which wealth is held - demand deposits, currency and time deposits of commercial banks - as it is related to measures of wealth such as real permanent income, (b) real money as a transaction commodity-demand depostis and currency - as it is related to measures of transactions, and (c) an expanded concept of real money as a transactions commodity - as it is related to total transactions. R 1154

332.815 INTEREST RATES
See also: R 1219

332.815 ; 332.453
CHALMERS, E. International interest rate war. 10 p. A5 (The Banker, London, no. 533, July, 1970,p. 706).

Examination of the factors causing changes in the international level of interest rates. Analysis of the inter-action of official policy, market forces, and international interest rate escalation. Interest rates are being kept high by the world-wide acceleration of inflationary pressures. Official policy and the forces of supply and demand in the domestic capital market. Internal and external equilibrium. Capital movements. Euro-dollar market as a transmission belt. Differences in the balance-of-payments calculation. R 1155

333 LAND AND PROPERTY

333.013.6 LAND REFORM

333.013.6 ; 338.011(72)
WECKSTEIN, R.S. Evaluating Mexican land reform. 19 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 391. Lit. opg. Tab.).

Examination of a new approach to measuring efficiency of land-holding institutions. The measure is based on a two-sector model of the agricultural economy. It is the object of the study to measure the differences in these sectors in such a way that they reveal comparative efficiency. A. considers and criticizes other, better-known, measurements of efficiency, and describes more fully the distinguishing characteristics of the two sectors which

account for the effective isolation they have from one another and which therefore are responsible for the expectations of non-equalization of net-incomes. R 1156

333.32 RESIDENTIAL HOUSING MARKETS

333.32 : 330.115
SMITH, L.B. A sectoral econometric study of the postwar residential housing market: an opposite view. 6 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 268. Lit. opg.).

In a recent article E.A. Brady examined the behavior of the various sectors of the housing market by type of financing (conventional, Federal Housing Authority, Veterans Administration). (E.A. Brady: "A sectoral econometric study of the postwar residential-housing market" in "The Journal of political economy", no. 2, April, 1967, p. 147; See: O 693). An examination of the differences between Conventional and National Housing Act (N.H.A.). Housing starts in Canada. Reply by E.A. Brady. The relationship between housing starts and mortgage interest rate spreads. R 1157

336 PUBLIC FINANCE

336.2 TAXES. FISCAL POLICY
See also: R 1174

336.2 : 330.115 : 338.01 : 338.972
339.233 : 336.2 : 330.115 : 338.01
MUEÇKL, W.J. Staat, Wirtschaftswachstums, Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in einem neoklassischen Modell. 33 p. A5 (Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik, Stuttgart, Heft 3, Juni, 1970, p. 193).

Das in diesem Aufsatz vorgeführte neoklassische Wachstums- und Verteilungsmodell berücksichtigt den staatlichen Sektor in zweifacher Weise. Es enthält einige Funktionen für direkte und indirekte Steuern und ermöglicht damit eine Analyse der Wirkungen, die von bestimmten fiskalpolitischen Instrumentparameter des Staates auf den Wachstums- und Verteilungsprozess einer Volkswirtschaft ausgehen. Ausserdem wird eine gesamtwirtschaftliche Produktionsfunktion unterstellt, in der dass private Erwerbskapital sowie das Arbeitspotential als Produktionsfaktoren auftreten und in der daruber hinaus das staatliche Sozialkapital (Infrastruktur) als Bestimmungsfaktor für die gesamtwirtschaftliche Produktionskapazitat ("Effizienz") enthalten ist. Annahmen und Ausgangsbeziehungen des Modells. Die Problemen einer Politik des optimalen Wirtschaftswachstums. Einige wesentliche Einschrankungen des Modells (Summary in English). R 1158

336.2 : 332.572.2 : 65.012.122(42)
AGARWALA, R., and G.C. Goodson. A linear programming approach to designing an optimum tax package (U.K.). 12 p. A5 (Operational research quarterly, London, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 181, Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The article describes the application of linear programming to the problem of designing an optimum tax package to make the 1967 British devaluation work. The objective was to show how to release sufficient domestic resources so as to meet the extra exports demanded as a result of devaluation. It is important to realize that what matters is not the total amount of resources taken from the consumers, but the matching of these resources with the exportable goods demanded overseas. If this matching is not obtained, the tax policy may only cut down domestic production and employment without solving the balance-of-payments problem. The linear programming technique proved useful in tackling this problem of matching of demand and supply in particular directions. The particular tax package derived is heavy on those goods which have good export potential and/or high import content, and it avoids imposing taxes which will reduce domestic consumption without helping the balance of payments. R 1159

336.2(73) 336.2.026.3(73)
PECHMAN, J.A. Tax policies for the 1970's (U.S.). 19 p. A5 (Public policy, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 1, Fall, 1969, p. 75).

Reform of the national tax system - which involves revision of federal, state, and local taxes, as well as the system of intergovernmental fiscal relations - would make the burden of financing the federal system of government more acceptable to the average citizen. Contribution to a better allocation of economic resources. Taxation of the poor and income transfers. Financing social security. State and local taxes. Federal grants to state and local governments. Federal tax reform. Tax preferences to promote social objectives. R 1160

337 FREE AND PROTECTION TRADE

337.9 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

337.9(7/8=6)
WIONCZEK, M.S. Die lateinamerikanische Integration in der Stagnation. 14 p. A5 (Europa-Archiv, Frankfurt a/M.,/Wien, no. 9, Mai 10, 1970, p. 319).

Uebersicht des heutigen Standes der Integration in Lateinamerika. Existenzkrise oder Wachstumsschwierigkeiten der Integration. Die Leistungen von L.A.F.T.A. und C.A.C.M. bis 1968. Der Niedergang des C.A.C.M. und seine Grunde. Ungleichwichtige regionale Entwicklung. Der Krieg zwischen El Salvador und Honduras. Die Stagnation der L.A.F.T.A und ihre Grunde. Fehlende Soludaritat der Partner. Die Haltung der V.S. Investitionspolitik.
R 1161

337.9(4-11) COMECON

337.9(4-11) : 382(430.2)
STOLTE, S.C. Die Bedeutung der D.D.R. für Moskau. 12 p. A5 (Sowjetstudien, Munchen, no. 28, 1970, p. 31. Tabn.).

Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der D.D.R. Mit Ausnahme Bulgariens konzentriert kein Land seinen Aussenhandel so stark auf den Comecon-Innenhandel wie die D.D.R. Handelsstruktur des Comecon. Export-Anteil einzelner Comecon-Lander am Gesamtexport des Comecon. Die D.D.R. kann ihre fuhrende Position, d.h. den zweiten Platz hinter der Ud.S.S.R., nur dann halten, wenn ihr Comecon-Export noch schneller wachst. Die D.D.R.-Industrie kann noch nicht mit den fuhrenden Industrielandern des Westens im freien Wettbewerb konkurrieren.
R 1162

338 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

338 : 62 INDUSTRY. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
See also: R 1151

338 : 62(51)
FIELD, R.M. Industrial production in communist China: 1957-1968. 19 p. A5 (The China quarterly, London, no. 42, April/June, 1970, p. 46. Tabn.).

Because published data are few in number and of uncertain reliability, the estimates had to be made on the basis of fragmentary information and are subject to a fairly wide range of error. Indices of industrial production in China 1957-1968. The industrial development during the Leap Forward. The effects of the cultural revolution, 1967-1968. Disruptions of the Leap Forward and the cultural revolution have caused sharp breaks in the growth trends of China's industry. Industrial production in 1969 continued to recover from the effects of the cultural revolution.
R 1163

338 : 62 : 331.2(73)
VROMAN, W. Manufacturing wage behavior with special reference to the period 1962-1966 (U.S.). 8 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 160. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The results of a time series study of recent wage behavior in manufacturing. The principal conclusions reached are that labor market variables are of prime importance in determining wage movements and that the wage guide-posts did retard wage advances between 1962 and 1966. Examination of recent wage literature. Discussion of some measurement issues. The main regression results.
R 1164

338 : 62 : 338.01(71) 338 : 62 : 338.01 : 330.115
TSURUMI, H. Nonlinear two-stage least squares estimation of C.E.S. production function applied to the Canadian manufacturing industries, 1926-1939, 1946-1967. 8 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 200. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A. applies the two-stage least squares principle to a nonlinear least squares estimation method. The method is applied to the C.E.S.-production functions of the Canadian manufacturing industries. The application of the non-linear least squares method to the C.E.S. production functions. The estimated results. Some qualifications to the results obtained.
R 1165

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

338 : 63(438)
MANTEUFEL, R. Comparison of state, cooperative, and family-owned farms in Poland from the technical and economic point of view (Poland). 25 p. A5 (Eastern European economics, New

York, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 253. Tabn.).

Agricultural population and the agricultural labor force in Poland 1931, 1950, 1960, 1965, 1966. The position of the three socio-economic sectors: individual farms, cooperative farms, and state farms. Average yields of main crops 1961-1965. Annual yield of milk per cow. Means of production. Producer earnings. Results of economic activity in agriculture. Personal income of persons fully employed in agriculture, 1960-1964. Output of agriculture per hectare of farm land (Zagadnienia ekonomiki rolnej, no. 2, 1969). R 1166

338.01 THEORY OF PRODUCTION
See also: R 1141, R 1158, R 1165, R 1173, R 1182

338.01 : 330.115
BANDT, J. DE, Les rendements décroissants sont-ils une pure invention mathematique. 13 p. A5 (Revue d'economique politique, Paris, no. 2, mars/avril, 1970, p. 314).

L'auteur critique la critique de G. Devillbichot ("Note sur la loi des rendements globaux non decroissants" dans la "Revue d'economie politique", no. 6, novembre/decembre, 1969, p. 1300; See: R 1168). Il remet en honneur la loi, consideree comme universelle, des rendements decroissants. La fonction de production. La variation d'un seul facteur. La notion de non-gaspillage par rapport au rendement décroissant. La variation proportionelle des facteurs. Possibilite des rendements croissants ou decroissants. Les approximations a elasticite constante. L'optimum technique de production. G. Devillebichot. Response a J. de Bandt. R 1167

338.01 : 330.115
DEVILLEBICHOT, G. Note sur la loi des rendements globaux non decroissants. 3 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 6, novembre/decembre, 1969, p. 1300).

On rappelle le contenu des comportements techniques supposés lorsqu'on ecrit une fonction de production (c'est la regle dite de non-gaspillage). On montre qu'on oublie tres souvent le fondement technique de la fonction de production. Ceci au point d'envisager, lorsqu'on traite de la fonction de production de type Cobb-Douglas, le cas ou le degre d'homogeneite de la fonction pourrait etre inferieur a l'unite. R 1168

338.01 : 330.115(73)
WICKENS, M.R. Estimation of the vintage Cobb-Douglas production function for the U.S. 1900-1960. 7 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 187. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An attempt to obtain unconditional estimates of the parameters of the vintage production functions and their standard errors using nonlinear estimation methods. It is shown that for the Cobb-Douglas vintage production function an identification problem arises that may cause serious biases in the estimated parameters if conditional estimation techniques are used with the wrong values of the parameters that are given. Theoretical and empirical background. Estimates for the U.S. 1900-1960. R 1169

338.01 : 621.311(42) 338.01 : 621.311(73)
HART, P.E., and R.K. Chawla. An international comparison of production functions: the coalfired electricity generating industry. 14 p. A5 (Economica, London, no. 146, May, 1970, p. 164. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Does the average efficiency of production in the U.K. tend to lag behind that in the U.S. A production function which reflects the simultaneous influence of all inputs and output. The specification and identification of a production function. The measurement of capital is based on the gross cost of installation, including main alterations, of each plant. Cobb-Douglas production function. The Leontief-type production function. R 1170

338.01 : 658.512.6(42)
BRISCOE, G., P. O'Brien and D.J. Smith. The measurement of capacity utilization in the U.K. 27 p. A5 (The Manchester school of economic and social studies, Manchester, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 91. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of alternative ways of estimating the relationship between actual output and "full capacity" output. Estimates of capacity utilization in the "total industry" and "manufacturing" sectors of the U.K. economy for the period first quarter 1954 through fourth quarter 1967. Approaches to the construction of time series for capacity utilization. Comparison of the series. Some uses of a capacity variable in macro-economic analysis. R 1171

338.5 PRICE AND VALUE. PRICES
See also: R 1147

338.5 338.972.01 : 338.5
PASHIGIAN, B.P. Rational expectations and the Cobweb theory. 15 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 338. Lit. opg.).

The relationship between the stochastic processes generating the disturbances in the demand and supply equations and the implicit price forecasting equation is derived. An investigation of the relationship between the assumption of unbiased forecasts and regressive price expectations. Under what conditions is it reasonable to expect the predicted change in price to be in the opposite direction to the most recent change in price. R 1172

338.51 : 330.14 : 331.012 : 338.01
PHILPOT, G. Labor quality, returns to scale and the elasticity of factor substitution. 6 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 194. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A. tries to determine whether the elasticity of substitution between capital and labor varies significantly between capital and labor varies significantly between industries by means of a method which eliminates some of the sources of bias to which Nerlove refers. (M. Nerlove: "Recent empirical studies of the C.E.S. and related production functions"). Some theoretical considerations. A test for nonconstant returns to scale. Significance of the findings. R 1173

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS
See also: R 1202, R 1204, R 1206, R 1237, R 1238

338.92 : 336.2.026
LOTZ, J.R., and E.R. Morss. A theory of tax level determinants for developing countries. 14 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 328. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A detailed consideration to some of the factors likely to affect tax levels in developing countries. While important gaps remain to be covered, the results suggest that the availability of taxable bases is a more important determinant of tax levels

in developing countries than variations in the demand for government expenditures. The foreign trade sector. The degree of monetization. Exporting taxes and export composition. Government centralization. R 1174

338.92 : 711 : 361.058.97
COCHRANE, G. Strategy in community development. 9 p. A5 (The Journal of developing areas, Macomb (Ill.), no. 1, October, 1969. p. 5. Lit. opg.).

Examination of the advantages of the traditional approach to community development compared to some current methods which involve trained personnel, large capital outlay, and a belief that results can form a development blueprint. The author suggests that community development projects are of limited value since the major impetus for development must come from government extension services. Concentration on ideas of self-help and utilization of existing resources. R 1175

338.924 INDUSTRIALIZATION

338.924(7/8=6)
PROCESS, The, of industrialization in Latin America; publ. by the Inter-American development bank; Round table. Guatemala, 1969. 329 p. A5. Tabn.

Papers. P. GARCIA-REYNOSO. Government policy and business responsibility in the process of industrial development and economic ingration in Latin America. T. SCITOVSKY. Latin American industrialization and integration. S.L. FAWCETT. Adapting technology to encourage economic development. E. HEIREMANS. Implications of market restrictions for industrialization. F.A. PENA. Stock market and industrialization in Latin America. T.D. ANDREA. Latin American industrial development and national development banking. E. KELLER. External financial resources for national industries and multinational enterprises. J.A. TRILLO. Possible applications in Latin America of Spanish industrial exports. R. MADRIGALNIETO. Mobilization of external financial resources. J. BRONER. Economic development strategies. E.L. PEREIRA. Non-banking financial institutions in industrial development of Brazil, Italy and Latin American industrialization. R 1176

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
See also: R 1135

338.97(497.1)
MADŽAR, L. Economic development, 1947-1968 (Yugoslavia). 20 p. A5 (Yugoslav survey, Belgrade, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 23. Grafn. Tabn.).

Yugoslavia's rapid postwar development has been based on the country's varied ore, forest and power resources. Growth rate and structure of the national income. Volume and structure of investment. Employment and productivity. Growth rates of labour productivity by sector of the economy, 1952-1967. Industry and mining. Agriculture. Yields of major field crops. Personal consumption and welfare. R 1177

338.97(689.1) 308(689.1)
KUBIAK, T.J. Rhodesia. 11 p. A4 (Focus, New York, no. 10, June, 1970, p. 1. Bibliogr. Geïll. Krtn.).

Situation may precipitate in international crisis. The indigenous Africans. The European settlers. Roots of problems lie in beginnings of European penetration. Federation. Official dissolution in 1963. Independence. Demographic features. Four racial groups. African in-migration creates social tensions of significant proportions. Physical setting. Three separate elevation zones. Farms and forests. Agriculture can be risky. Tobacco major product. Wattle industry increasing in importance. Power and minerals for industry. Karibadam largest in Africa. Industrial development; great strikes. Future. Will the world recognize Rhodesia. African nationalism could bring armed conflict. R 1178

338.97 : 31 FORECASTING. FORECASTS
See also: R 1183, R 1205

338.97 : 31(492)
NEDERLANDSE economie, De, in 1973; een voorwaardelijke prognose van de ontwikkelingsmogelijkheden voor de Nederlandse economie op middellange termijn; uitg. door het Centraal planbureau. 's-Gravenhage, Staatsuitgeverij, 1970. 2 dln. 567 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

De studie sluit aan bij die van "De Nederlandse economie in 1970". I. De buitenlandse ontwikkeling op middellange termijn. Handelsstromen en betalingsbalansen. Vooruitzichten voor enkele landen. Ramingen en exogenen voor Nederland. De macro-economische ontwikkeling op middellange termijn. Tempo van economische groei. Het patroon der bedrijfstaksgewijze ontwikkeling. Ontwikkeling van de produktiestructuur. Prijs- en inkomensontwikkeling en winst- en rendementsontwikkeling per bedrijfstak. De allocatie van arbeid en kapitaal naar bedrijfstakken. De regionale ontwikkeling. II. Ramingen van de ontwikkeling per bedrijfstak: De chemische industrie. De textiel-, kleding-, en schoeiselindustrie. De papierindustrie. De metaalverwerkende industrie. De bouwnijverheid. De landbouw. De voedingsmiddelen- en de genotmiddelenindustrien. De energiesector. Het vervoer te land.

Summary: The Dutch economy in 1973; a conditional prognosis of the possibilities of medium-term development. Supplement to "The Dutch economy in 1970". I. Prospects of foreign trade development with some countries. Balances of payments. Medium-term macro-economic development. Pace of economic growth. Development of the structure of production, of prices, incomes, profits and yields of the branches of industry. The allocation of labour and capital. Regional development. II. Estimates of development of the branches of industry. (Dutch text). R 1179

338.972 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ECONOMIC GROWTH
See also: R 1158, R 1186

338.972 : 311.17 : 382.5
DOMINGUEZ, L.M. Economic growth and import requirements. 17 p. A5 (The Journal of development studies, London, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 283. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

It is stated that our knowledge of the specific form and analytical reasons underlying the interrelationship known to exist between international trade and economic growth is limited and that this situation is largely due to the lack of an adequate theoretical framework. An exponential-type formula is discussed which defines aggregate import requirements in terms of the level of per-capita income, the population and the geographical area of the respective countries. The formula implicitly takes into account characteristics of the resource base such as its magnitude, quality and degree of exploitation. This formula is then used for a regression analysis of the imports of a uniform sample of over 50 countries in three years, 1953, 1958 and 1963. Data of 20 countries in 1913 and U.S. data for

the period 1889-1953 are similarly analyzed. R 1180

338.972 : 325.11(81)
GRAHAM, D.H. Divergent and convergent regional economic growth and internal migration in Brazil, 1940-1960. 21 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 362. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The phenomenon of internal migration has usually not been the central focus of numerous official and scholarly studies in recent years. An attempt to redress this imbalance by concentrating on the phenomenon of internal migration within Brazil, its changing volume and differential incidence among states over time, and its role in the trends of regional growth from 1940 to 1960. The study concludes with a brief summary of the major factors that led to such an increased volume of internal migration in the decade of the 1950's. R 1181

338.972 : 338.01
ROSIER, B. Signification du principe d'efficience dans l'analyse theorique de la croissance economique. 38 p. A5 (Revue economique, Paris, no. 4, juillet, 1970, p. 597. Lit. opg.).

L'analyse théorique de la croissance a vu se développer deux grands courants d'analyse. Le premier vise essentiellement à saisir le processus d'allocation efficients des ressources et les conditions de regularite et d'equilibre de la croissance dans une structure economique definie. Le second courant s'est au contraire attache a analyser prioritairement le changement technologique et ses effects sur les structures des economies en croissance, posant ainsi le probleme de l'objectif et des choix strategiques. L'etude se propose: (1) d'en preciser la nature dans l'un en l'autre cadre; (2) de delimiter la portee d'une remise en cause du principe d'efficience comme fondement logique de l'analyse theorique de la croissance; (3) pour rechercher les elements theoriques de la conciliation de l'efficience instantee et de l'efficience intertemporelle dans une economie decentralisee en croissance non balancee. (Summary in English). R 1182

338.972(438) 338.97 : 31(438)
BODNAR, A. Strategy for the seventies (Poland). 10 p. A5 (Polish perspectives, Warszawa, no. 6, June, 1970. p. 11).

Poland is on the point of crossing the threshold of an industrialized economy. Policy of industrialization. Appearance of a sense of social stabilization. High esteem accorded to education and specialized skills. Development of technology. The factor of ideology in helping the community to understand the new economic strategy. Elements of extensive growth. R 1183

338.98 PLANNING. NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS
See also: R 1193, R 1202

338.98 : 658.155(439)
LINDER, W. Reformpolitik in Ungarn; zur Problematik von Wirtschaftsreformen im Sozialismus. 10 p. A4 (Europa Archiv, Frankfurt/M., no. 11, Juni 10, 1970, p. 387. Lit. opgn.).

Komplexes Verursachungsdiagramm. Neueste Phase Reformpolitik begann am 1.1.68, und ist auf 10-15 Jahre angesetzt. Schon Fortschritte erzielt. Die generellen Reformvorstellungen. Dezentralisierung wirtschaftspolitischer Entscheidungskompetenzen hat zum Entwurf eines Reformkonzeptes gefuhrt. Folgen fur die Verteilung des Sozialprodukts. Investitionspolitik. Zwei Kategorien: staatliche (zentralisierte) - und dezentralisierte Investitionsentscheide. Man muss zu einem Notenbanksystem im westlichen Sinne ubergehen. Produktion und Aussenhandel. Losung der sozialistischen Prinzipien und Streben nach grosserer Beweglichkeit im Aussenhandelsphilosophie. Preispolitische Umstrukturierungen. R 1184

338.984 : 335.5
PETERSEN, J.H. Some further comments on Drewnowski's economic theory of socialism. 9 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 395. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

P.C. Roberts has given an evaluation of sections of Drewnowski's theoretical model for a socialist economy. (P.C. Roberts: "Drewnowski's economic theory of socialism" in "The Journal of political economy", no. 4, July/August, 1968, p. 395; See: P 2697). A. tries to supplement and extend Robert's reflections. A development of a new theory of socialist planning as an alternative to the Lange-Lerner model. R 1185

338.984 : 338.972(44)
BIENAYMÉ, A. Le passage critique de l'économie concurrencée à l'économie competitive (France). 20 p. A5 (Revue économique, Paris, no. 3, mai, 1970, p. 368. Bibliogr. Tab.).

Quelques liaisons essentielles que des modifications de politique et de comportements devraient changer en vue d'améliorer l'emploi et la balance commerciale et d'accélérer la croissance. La moderation du coefficient de capital. La modification de la fonction d'exportation. L'amelioration des mecanismes d'ajustement de la production des secteurs abrites de la concurrence etrangere. A travers eux, se deficit une methode d'utilisation des modeles de projection à moyen terme pour la planification. Donnees et projections sur la croissance et les equilibres fondamentaux de l'economie francaise (1965-1975). (Summary in English). R 1186

339 DISTRIBUTION, CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

339.11 WEALTH. PROSPERITY

339.11 : 351.82
SCHUSTER, H. Der soziale Ueberschuss als Kriterium wirtschaftspolitischer Massnahmen im mikrookonomischen Bereich. 19 p. A5 (Schmollers Jahrbuch fur Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Berlin, no. 2, 1970, p. 129).

Die Auffassungen Marshalls. Er glaubte im sozialen Ueberschuss einen allgemeingultigen Wohlfahrtsmassstab gefunden zu haben. Cost-benefit-analyse und sozialer Ueberschuss. Inhaltliche Bestimmung des sozialen Ueberschusses. Der Verfasser untersucht das Verhaltnis verschiedener einzelner Ueberschusselemente zueinander im Hinblick auf ihre Aggregierbarkeit, insbesondere die von Konsumentenrente und Produzentenrente und Produzentenrente. Zusammenhang zwischen Konsumentenrente und Faktorrente. Die wirtschaftspolitische Verbindlichkeit des Ueberschusspostulates. Partialanalytischer Charakter des sozialen Ueberschusses. (Summary in English). R 1187

339.233 INCOMES POLICY
See also: R 1158

339.233 : 332.571.2(42)
LIPSEY, R.G., and J.M. Parkin. Incomes policy: a re-appraisal (U.K.). 24 p. A5 (Economica. London, no. 146, May, 1970,

p. 115. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An examination of the effects of the policies of wage and price restraint that have at various times been employed in Britain since 1945. A. have taken the two-equation model that has been studied extensively in the context of data for both the U.K. and the U.S., and have assumed that, although far from perfect, this model will be a good enough statistical description of wage and price inflation to allow it to catch any major influence of wage and price restraints. A. concludes that the data are not inconsistent with the view that wage and price restraints have been usually ineffective in restraining inflation, and also that the restraints have sometimes actually had the effect of raising the rate of inflation above what it would otherwise have been. R 1188

351.751 CONTROL MEASURES ON SPEECH, WRITINGS, PRESS

351.751 : 381.81
ROEPKE, J. Wettbewerb, Pressefreiheit und öffentliche Meinung; eine Analyse der Wirkungen. 22 p. A5 (Schmollers Jahrbuch fur Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Berlin, no. 2, 1970, p. 171).

Die Frage inwieweit ein an kommerziellen Interessen orientierter ökonomischer Wettbewerb im Pressewesen jenes offene Kommunikationssystem schaffen oder erhalten kann, das gemeinhin als fur eine am Rechtsstaatsideal ausgerichtete Demokratie als konstitutierend verstanden wird. Analyse der Wirkungen in kommerzieller Konkurrenz zueinander stehender Presseunternehmen auf Umfang und Inhalt der verbreiteten Informationen. Analyse der Wirkungen des Versuches, in pressorganen ein Form kontroverser Diskussion zu institutionalisieren. Oeffentliche Meinung als Kollektivegut. (Summary in English). R 1189

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.82 ECONOMIC POLICY
See also: R 1187, R 1218

351.82 : 65.012.122
MORISSENS, L. Un jeu "international" de politique économique. 14 p. A5 (Cahiers economiques de Bruxelles, no. 46, 2e trim.,

1970, p. 209. Tabn.).

L'expérience du premier jeu de politique économique. Les modifications apportees au jeu. La principale innovation introduite dans le nouveau jeu est la liaison des economies des divers pays au moyen de relations explicites: les politiques economiques produisent des effets à l'etranger à travers le commerce international et les mouvements de capitaux. Instructions aux participants. Principes. Les objectifs et la "fonction de bien-etre". Les instruments et les variables accessoires. Le modele commun des diverses economics nationales. Effets produits sur les objectifs et les variables accessoires par la modification des variables nationales et de donnees exterieures. Les decisions et leurs consequences. Guide de l'animateur.
R 1190

351.82 : 63 AGRICULTURAL POLICY

351.82 : 63 : 338.53(437)
BACA, J., and J. Šilar. A thesis concerning the concept of economic reform in the management of agriculture (Czechoslovakia). 23 p. A5 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 211).

The majority of basic principles accepted in the management of the national economy have not been carried out in agriculture because of the lack of social understanding of the role of agriculture in the national economy. Characteristics of the so-called improved system of management of agriculture. A reform of the management system requires not only a modification in the system of economic instruments, but institutional changes as well. The problem of subsidies. Price system. Model of the agricultural cooperative. Changes in the structure of institutions and in the organization of state management of agriculture. (Zemedelska ekonomika, no. 7-8, 1968). R 1191

351.82 : 63 : 338.53(437)
OLMOVÁ, G. Comments on "a thesis concerning the concept of economic reform in the management of agriculture" (Czechoslovakia). 19 p. A5 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 234. Tabn.).

The thesis presented in the article by Šilar and Baca in "Zemedelska ekonomika", no. 7-8, 1968. Agriculture and the industrialization policy. The present total sum of compensation for

inputs in agriculture is insufficient. Price policy. The procurement price is lower than the socially necessary cost of labor. The incorporation of procurement prices into the uniform price system. The necessity of creating a rational price system. (Zemedelska ekonomika, no. 11-12, 1968). R 1192

351.824.1 PUBLIC UTILITIES, SERVICES

351.824.1 : 338.984(44)
BONNAUD, J.J. Les instruments d'exécution du Plan utilisés par l'Etat à l'égard des entreprises. A la recherche des instruments d'une nouvelle politique industrielle (France). 43 p. A5 (Revue economique, Paris, no. 4, juillet, 1970, p. 554. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

L'auteur distingue deux grandes catégories d'instruments: les instruments de portee generale, et les instruments de portee individuelle, c'est-à-dire utilises par l'Etat à l'egard d'entreprises particulieres. Sa conclusion est que les instruments de portee generale les plus efficaces sont les instruments indirects qui agissent soit en aval (sur la demande), soit en amont de l'activite de production (sur les facteurs de production). Les incitations financieres. La recherche de formules contractuelles par branches. La necessite de respecter les regles de concurrence au sein du Marche commun. (Summary in English).
R 1193

38 TRADE. COMMERCE. COMMUNICATIONS

380.11 : 338 SUPPLY AND DEMAND
See also: R 1201

380.11 : 338 : 338.834
MASSELL, B.F. Some welfare implications of international price stabilization. 14 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 404. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Some welfare implications of price stabilization achieved by an international buffer stock. Examination of the effects of a buffer stock on both the expected value and the variance of a producer's income. The author notes that these effects depend on the degree of price variance reduction provided by the buffer stock. A. derives an expression for the degree of price stabilization that is optimal from the producer's point of view. Discussion of an alternative scheme for producer income stabilization. A comparison

of the risk reduction obtainable from this scheme with that obtainable from a buffer stock. R 1194

380.13 MARKET RESEARCH

380.13 658.8
BARTELS, R. Marketing theory and metatheory; prep. under the sponsorship of the American marketing association. Homewood (Ill.), Irwin, 1970. 299 p. A5. Tabn.

The book serves three purposes. 1. It makes more permanently available articles doomed to an early oblivion because of the perishability of the media in which they were published. 2. It presents detail concerning marketing theory which would not have been assembled at any one time. 3. It casts upon the subject of metatheory some light gleaned from a retrospective view of efforts made to advance marketing theory itself. Development of marketing thought. Marketing principles. Nature of marketing theory. The role of theory in the teaching of marketing. Marketing thought 1900-1923. Marketing as a social and political tool. A methodological framework for comparative marketing study. Are domestic and international marketing dissimilar. The general theory of marketing. A metatheory for world marketing. R 1195

382 FOREIGN TRADE. INTERNATIONAL TRADE
See also: R 1147, R 1162

382(4 : 4-11) 382(4 : 439) 382(4-11 : 439)
BIRÓ, G. Neue Tendenzen im Ost-West-Handel und im ungarischen Aussenhandel; Rolle des Aussenhandels für Ungarns Wirtschaft. 13 p. A5 (Oesterreichische Osthefte, Wien, no. 5, September, 1970, p. 257).

Das Interesse für den Ost-West-Handel ist auf beiden Seiten gewachsen. Verschafter Wettberwerb unter den westlichen Ländern und Firmen. Auswirkungen des "kalten Krieges". Tendenzverschiebungen in der Weltwirtschaft. Kooperation als Motor der Arbeitsteilung. Oekonomische Vorteile der Nachbarschaft. Donauweg fordert osterreichisch-ungarischen Handel. Stromaustausch seit 1968. Ausbau der Kooperationsbeziehungen. Auswirkungen der Wirtschaftsreform auf den Aussenhandel. Neue Rechtsformen fur Aussenhandelsgeschäfte. R 1196

382(51)
HSIANG-KAO KAO. Peiping's foreign trade in 1969. 13 p. A5 (Issues and studies, Taipei, no. 9, June, 1970, p. 19. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Trends in China's foreign trade, 1950-1969. Trade with Asian countries and regions. Japan's trade with China, 1955-1969. Hongkong's imports from Japan and China. China's trade with West European countries. Foodgrains played an important part in China's international trade during the 1960's. Survey of China's wheat imports since 1963. China's trade with its leading partners in 1969 as compared with 1968. Composition of imports and exports. R 1197

382(620 : 51) 327(51) 327(620)
KHALILI, J.E. Communist China and the United Arab Republic. 12 p. A5 (Asian survey, Berkeley, no. 4. April, 1970, p. 308. Tabn.).

Since 1956 there has been a marked increase in Communist Chinese diplomatic and economic activities in the U.A.R. There is no doubt that China is already playing a major role in the Arab region through its support of the U.A.R.'s struggle against Israel. The relations between China and the U.A.R. since Bandung. Communist China's insistance on excluding the Soviet Union from the Afro-Asian forums. Cultural and trade relations between Egypt and the U.S.S.R. and China. Total Egyptian trade with selected countries 1955-1964. It is apparent that the U.A.R. occupies an important place in the contemporary foreign policy of China. R 1198

382.1 ORGANIZATION OF TRADE

382.1 : 347.7(497.1)
PRETNAR, S. Die rechtlichen Grundlagen der aussenwirtschaftlichen Beziehungen Jugoslawiens. 11 p. A5 (Oesterreichische Osthefte, Wien, no. 5, September, 1970, p. 288).

Aussenhandel im sozialistischen System. Der Aussenhandel als Staatsmonopol. Grundsatze der Selbstfreiheit und Marktforschung. Funktionen des gesellschaflichen Eigentums. Status der Aussenhandelsfirmen. Ausgangspunkt der Wirtschaftsreformen. Rechtsgrundlagen der Aussenwirtschaft. Zusammenarbeit mit auslandischen Unternehmen. Bestimmungen fur auslandische Investoren. Jugoslawisches Bankwesen. Devisenrecht und Gewinntrans-

fer. R 1199

382.5 IMPORT
See also: R 1180, R 1208

382.5 : 339.4(42)
BARKER, T.S., and J.R.C. Lecomber. The import content of final expenditures for the U.K. 1954-1972. 17 p. A5 (Bulletin of the Oxford university institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 1. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Import content estimates may be used in calculating the impact on imports of changes in final demands or the impact on final demand prices of changes in import prices. Special considerations is given to the incorporation of import content estimates in relationships explaining total imports. Estimates of the average and marginal imports contents of broad categories of final expenditure: the average content figures are introduced with a precise algebraic account of their derivation; the marginal content figures are obtained from an input-output model of the economy and are accompanied by a brief discussion of the underlying assumptions. R 1200

382.6 EXPORT

382.6 : 380.11 : 381
BASEVI, G. Domestic demand and ability to export. 8 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 330. Graf. Lit. opg.).

Domestic demand is a prerequisite to developing an export industry, when the products of this industry have to overcome barriers in order to enter a foreign market. A. presents an explanation of this assertion in terms of economies of scale and obstacles to trade. This explanation is meant to supplement other reasons for considering domestic demand, a prerequisite to the development of an export industry. The object of the study is to inquire whether in fact it is profitable for a private entrepreneur to sell in various markets. A comparison of the trade policies followed by a profit-maximizing monopoly with those that should be followed in order to maximize social welfare. R 1201

6 APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY

614 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

614 : 338.58 : 338.92 : 338.98
FELDSTEIN, M.S. Health sector planning in developing countries. 25 p. A5 (Economica, London, no. 146, May, 1970, p. 139. Lit. opg.).

A report of the first step towards the development of a systematic approach to health sector planning capable of integration into a more general programme of economic development. A. describes how the general health sector planning problem can be put into the form of a linear programming calculation. A discussion of the general problems of benefit measurement. An examination of the characteristics of the optimal sets of activities obtained with different objective functions. A. considers the implications of the computed shadow prices, presents results to show the effects of larger changes in resource constraints, and compares the results of the analysis with the choices that would have been made by piecemeal cost-benefit analysis. R 1202

614.7 HYGIENE OF WATER, SOIL AND AIR

614.7
FIVE scientists view the impacts of technology; by C.H. Waddington, N. Ginsburg, T.F. Malone, a.o. 14 p. A5 (Impact of science on society, Paris, no. 2, April/June, 1970, p. 137).

C.H. Waddington. The involvement of scientists. N. Ginsburg. Question marks about people-environment relationships. Detrimental effects of technology. T. Malone. The dangers in the air. K. Mellanby. Taking a balanced view of pesticides. J.S. Weiner. Environmental problems and family planning. R 1203

621 ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

621 : 338.92
ENGINEERING industry; based on the Proceedings of the International symposium on industrial development (Athens, November-December 1967); publ. by the United nations; industrial development organization. New York, United Nations, 1969. 83 p. A5.

Bibliogr. Tabn. (Unido monographs on industrialization of developing countries; problems and prospects, no. 4).

Current world situation of the engineering industry. The problems of project coordination. Economics of large-scale production. The problems of institution building. The four stages of engineering development. Industrial and trade policies. Recommendations of the symposium for the development of the engineering industry and United Nations action to assist the development in developing countries. (Bibliography – 2 p. – of books, articles and reports). R 1204

621.75 MACHINES

621.75 : 338.97 : 31 : 330.115(430.1)
WESTERHOFF, H.-D. Ein langfristiges Prognosemodell für die westdeutsche Maschinenproduktion. 18 p. A5 (Rheinisch-westfälisches Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung. Mitteilungen, Essen, no. 4, 1970, p. 307. Graf. Tabn.).

Im folgenden wird der Versuch unternommen, ein ökonometrisches Nachfragemodell fur den Maschinenbau der B.R.D. aufzustellen. Theoretische Voruberlegungen. Die Grundhypothese. Die Disaggregation der endogenen Variablen. Die exogene Variablen. Die Abgrenzung der Fachzweiggruppen des Maschinenbaus und der nachfragenden Abnehmerbereiche. Die spezifikation der Nachfragefunktionen. Die explizite Formulierung der Funktionen. Die Prufmasse. Erste empirische Ergebnisse. Das statistische Ausgangsmaterial. Die empirisch ermittelten Funktionen. Die Komponentenzerlegung. Die Zweifachregressionen. Einfachregressionen. R 1205

624 CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

624 : 338.92 69 : 338.92
CONSTRUCTION industry; based on the Proceedings of the International symposium on industrial development (Athens, November-December 1967); publ. by the United Nations industrial development organization. New York, United Nations, 1969. 98 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Unido monographs on industrialization of developing countries; problems and prospects, no. 2).

The place of the construction industry in the national economy. Employment in the industry. Construction in national economic development plans. The construction process. The role of

the Government in construction. The output of construction. Manpower, equipment and finance. Recommendations and United Nations action to assist the development of the construction industry in developing countries. (Bibliography – 3 p. – of books, reports and articles). R 1206

629.1 TRANSPORT. AUTOMOBILES. VESSELS

629.113 AUTOMOBILES

629.113 : 657.372.3
WYKOFF, F.C. Capital depreciation in the postwar period: automobiles. 5 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics. Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 168. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A. constructs actual depreciation figures for automobiles from purchase prices, and studies assumptions and hypotheses about the relationship between new and used machinery. Three assumptions are common: (1) depreciation patterns remain fixed over time; (2) machinery of the same type depreciates in the same fashion; (3) equipment depreciates at a constant rate. These assumptions have been tested for automobiles using figures for nineteen different makes from 1950 to 1969. R 1207

633 CROPS. PLANTATION

633.1 CEREALS, GRAIN CROPS

633.1(51) 382.5 : 633.1(51)
DONNITHORNE, A. China's grain, output, procurement, transfers and trade. 39 p. A5 (Revue du sud-est asiatique et de l'Extreme-Orient, Bruxelles, no. 1, 1970, p. 19).

The paper attempts to throw some light on the determinants of the decisions of the Peking government to import grain. Part of the net imports can be explained by relative transport costs, as in the case of the pre-war situation. Physical difficulties hampering, procurement policy. Lack of state storage capacity of grain hampered procurement. Decentralization in economic life. The political significance of national balancing of the interprovincial transfers of grains. Estimates of grain output since 1949. The cultural revolution has affected the procurement and distribution of farm output much more than it has agricultural production. R 1208

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT
See also: R 1221

65.01 65.012.12 ; 65.012.4
BLEICHER, K. Die Entwicklung eines systemorientierten Organisations- und Führungsmodells der Unternehmung. 30 p. A4 (Zeitschrift für Organisation, Paderborn, nos. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, February + March + April, 1970, pp. 3 + 59 + 111 + 166. Bibliogr. Geill.).

Grundlagen einer Systembetrachtung von Unternehmung und Organisation. Die Betrachtung der Unternehmungsorganisation als System. Systeme-Super- und Subsysteme. Leistungen des Organisationssystems. Organisatorische Systemsdifferenzierung in der Unternehmung. Elemente des Organisationssystems im Wandel. Die Bedeutung einzelner Betatigungsfelder für Erhaltung und Erfolg der Unternehmung verschiebt sich. Neukonzeption und steigende Bedeutung der Verwaltungsaufgaben. Organisations- und Führungsmodelle der Unternehmung. Das hierarchische Organisations- und Führungsmodell. Erschienungsformen des Bürokratiemodells in der Wirtschaft. Organisations- und Führungselemente im systemorientierten Modell. Attribute des systemorientierten Organisations- und Führungsmodells. R 1209

65.012.1 ; 65.012.2 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

65.012.1 ; 65.012.2
SMITH, G.P. A set of working principles for effective research management. 13 p. A5 (Research management, New York/London, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 301. Lit. opg.).

Discussion of a number of principles that are basic to any successful research and development operation. Know the general goals of your company and have a part in forming them. Be geared for changes in policy, in technology, and in the market-place. Recognize the opportunities and limitations of your operations and plan projects to match resources. Re-examine your program for non-productive projects and for hidden opportunities. Develop a flexible organization that fits your people and your goals. Provide facilities and an environment that foster invention. Manage for creativity not for productivity. Communicate and interact with other parts of the company. Provide for adequate reporting of research results. Make sure that research findings are used. R 1210

65.012.2 PLANNING. PROGRAMMING
See also: R 1210, R 1214, R 1216

65.012.2
TELLER, E. Aufgaben und Organisation der langfristigen Unternehmensplanung. 36 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, nos. 4 + 5, April + Mai, 1970, pp. 209 + 272. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

In dieser Abhandlung werden die Entscheidungen untersucht, die nicht intuitive von Zeit zu Zeit unter dem Druck der Verhaltnisse getroffen werden, sondern im Rahmen einer systematischen, die Zukunft aktiv gestaltenden Unternehmensplanung. Die begriffliche Grundlegung. Aufgaben der langfristigen Unternehmensplanung; Wesen und Bedeutung; die Einzelplane; die Informationsermittlung. Prinzipien der langfristigen Planung. Vollstandigkeit und Simultanzitat. Flexibilitat. Organisation der langfristigen Planung. Funktion der Instanzen, Ausschusse und Stabe. R 1211

65.012.7 CONTROL

65.012.7 ; 65.012.122
TOCHER, K.D. Control. 22 p. A5 (Operational research quarterly, London, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 159. Lit. opg.).

An analysis of the control process is made emphasizing the element of decision choice involved. The thesis that every control system must contain a model of the system controlled is explained and illustrated. Methods are discusses of avoiding the recursion that the choice of any control action involves the use of a prediction from the model of the system and hence a prediction of further choices of action at later times. Methods of choice available are enumerated and compared in both the discrete and continuous cases. The terms decision and planning horizons are introduced. The idea of adaptive control is, by illustration from process control applications, explained in terms of a parameterization of the model. The necessary conditions for on-line control are derived by examples given from production and process control. R 1212

651 OFFICE MANAGEMENT

651.011.56 ADMINISTRATIVE AUTOMATION
See also: R 1230

651.011.56 : 65.012.45 : 65.014.13
KLATZKY, S.R. Automation, size, and the locus of decision making: the cascade effect. 11 p. A5 (Journal of business, Chicago, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 141. Afbn. Lit. opg. Tab.).

An empirical study of the effects of electronic data-processing (E.D.P.) equipment (computers) on the locus of authority for hiring decisions in one type of government organization. A. expects to find that large size forces the decentralization of major organizational decisions, which are then delegated to lower levels in the managerial hierarchy. Size, however, leads to the introduction or increased use of E.D.P., which encourages recentralization, once the counter-effect of size is controlled. The model indicates that size should have a positive effect on automation and on decentralization of authority, and that the net effect of automation on decentralization should be negative. R 1213

656 TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION

656.072 URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

656.072 : 65.012.2 : 351.81
HALDER, A.K. Some new techniques in transportation planning. 12 p. A5 (Operational research quarterly, London, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 267. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

In urban transportation planning, the use of mathematical models is now widely accepted, and the resources devoted to the development of such models have had limited impact upon individual decisions, because of their complexity and size. In the absence of radical new approaches to planning, a methodology is suggested to complement the existing procedures. This methodology, which is referred to as "perturbation", is illustrated by reference to the choice of a future network. Some results are presented for the budgeting of capital for a set of investments. R 1214

656.073.235 CONTAINERS

656.073.235
BEPLAT, K. Probleme der Einführung des Containerverkehrs; Analyse der Durchsetzungsmoglichkeiten in einer marktwirtschaftlichen Verkehrsordnung. Hamburg, Weltarchiv, 1970. 204 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Krtn. Tabn. (Veroffentlichungen des Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschafts-Archivs).

Die Rationalisierung im Verkehrswesen. Das Konzept des Containerverkehrs. Das Containersystem als technischer Fortschritt. Kosten. Determinanten der Vorteilhaftigkeit des Containerverkehrs. Durchsetzungsmoglichkeiten im Rahmen der gegenwartigen Verkehrsstruktur. Gefahren der Fehlentwicklung. Entwicklungsaussichten. (Bibliographie - 20 S. - von Buchern und Aufsatzen). R 1215

657 ACCOUNTANCY. BOOKKEEPING

657.471 DIRECT COSTING

657.471 : 65.012.2 : 65.012.12 : 658.2
BARTELS, H.G. Die Ermittlung von Projektkostenfunktionen für C.P.M.-Netzwerke mit Hilfe der Zwei-Ziel-Programmierung. 19 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 353. Afbn. Fign. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Die Zwei-Ziel-Programmierung und ihre Leistungsfähigkeit. Der Algorithmus der Zwei-Ziel-Programmierung. Die Projektkostenfunktion fur C.P.M.-Netzwerke. Beispiel zur Ermittlung einer minimalen Projektkostenfunktion. R 1216

657.6 RESULTS. CONTROL AND REVIEW

657.6(430.1)
WACKER, W.H. Methodologisch-systematische Probleme des Revisions- und Treuhandwesens sowie der betriebswirtschaftlichen Steuerlehre (Westdeutschland). 32 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 321. Lit. opg.).

Gemeinsame Grundanliegen. Praktische Bedeutung der Ueberwachungsinformationen und der steuerlichen Belastung fur die Unternehmung. Revisions- und Treuhandwesen sowie betriebswirtschaftliche Steuerlehre als akademische Lehr- und Pru-

fungsfächer in der B.R.D. Methodologisch-systematische Probleme der Forschung in beiden Bereichen. Reichweite, Form und Gewinnung der Aussagen. Inhaltliche Schwerpunkte der Aussagen. Zweiglehre, allgemeine Betriebswirtschaftslehre und entscheidungsorientierte dualistische Synthese. Verhaltnis Revisions- und Treuhandwesen und betriebswirtschaftliche Steuerlehre. R 1217

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658.114 CORPORATIONS

658.114(73) 338.93 : 351.82(73) 658.112.3(73)
MASON, E.S. The corporation in the post-industrial state (U.S.). 21 p. A4 (California management review, Berkeley/Los Angeles, no. 4, Summer, 1970, p. 5. Lit. opg.).

The corporation - from managerial, economic, historic, and social perspectives - is discussed as it reacts to its environment. The corporation at home. The reaction of the corporation to changes on the domestic scene. The nature of the area of managerial discretion. Business/government relationships. Profit opportunities in urban rehabilitation. Corporate social responsibilities. Moving the people to the jobs. Black capitalism. Open housing. The U.S. corporation abroad: trade and investment. U.S. direct investment abroad. U.S. investment in Western Europe. Economic implications of the recent rise of the multinational corporation. Reasons why the rise of international firms is not regarded as an example of benign economic interdependence. The technological gap. R 1218

658.14/.17 FINANCE. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
See also: R 1220

658.14/.17 : 65.012.4 : 658.152 332.815
FUTURE directions in the teaching and practice of finance. 53 p. A5 (Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 329. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

K.V. SMITH and M.B. GOUDZWAARD. Survey of investment management: teaching versus practice. J.C.T. MAO. Survey of capital budgeting: theory and practice. A discussion of the nature of the gap and the reason for its existence. E.J. KANE. The term structure of interest rates: an attempt to reconcile teaching with practice. A. applies an expected-change model to the

problem of forecasting future interest rates. Discussions by J. Treyner, E. Schwarz and W.L. Silber. R 1219

658.148 FOREIGN CAPITAL

658.148 332.4.001.7 658.14/.17
STATE, The, of the finance field research methodology. 85 p. A5 (Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 243. Graf. Lit. opg Tabn.).

M. KEENAN. Models of equity valuation: the great serm bubble. A retrospective look at highlights inequity model development. D.I. FAND. A monetarist model of the monetary process. The monetarist distinction between nominal money, a policy variable, and real cash balances, an endegenous variable; the monetarist distinction between high and rising interest rates, and between nominal and real interest rates; and the monetarist distinction between ceteris paribus and mutatis mutandis fiscal effects. W.T. CARLETON. An analytical model for long-range financial planning. Discussions by J.P. Shelton, E.M. Lerner, J.J. Klein and J.P. McKenna. R 1220

658.3 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

658.3.012.12 : 65.01 : 658.3-057.4
MERTENS, P., und H.E. Dunkel. Zum Anforderungsprofil der Betriebswirte. 10 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 262. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Ein Beitrag zu den Diskussionen um das betriebswirtschaftliche Studium. Vorteile und Probleme einer Anzeigenauswertung. Die Anlage der Untersuchung. Untersuchungsergebnisse. Auswertung nach Ausbildungsgang und nach verlangten Kenntnissen. Auswertung der zu erfullenden Funktionen in Anzeigen, wo eine Ausbildung als Diplomkaufmann verlangt war. Weitere Untersuchungen auf diesem Gebiet. R 1221

658.3.012.2
WAECHTER, H. Planung im Personalbereich. 17 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 287. Lit. opg.).

Die Bedeutung von Personalproblemen. Personalfunktion und

Personalabteilung haben in der Unternehmung bislang aber nicht die entsprechende Bedeutung erlangt. Begriff der Personalplanung und organisatorische Stellung in der Unternehmung. Die Ermittlung des Personalbedarfs und seine Deckung. Personalplanung bei technischen und organisatorischen Aenderungen. Die Bucher uber Personalplanung. R 1222

658.3.018 MERIT RATING

658.3.018 : 658.3-052.22 : 658.3.011.1
WILLIAMS, A.P.O. Increasing the value of management appraisal schemes; an organizational learning approach. 14 p. A5 (Journal of management studies, Oxford, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 23. Fign.).

An attempt to formulate a framework within which one can analyse the contributions which an appraisal scheme is making to various personnel decisions. Also an attempt to suggest a framework or model whereby an organization can learn to make optimum use of its appraisal scheme in the making of these decisions. Current climate of opinion on management appraisal schemes. Some basic features of personnel decision-making systems. Examination of the role of appraisal schemes and the conditions which appear necessary for them to be most effectively utilized. A systematic approach to the improvement of an appraisal scheme. End-result feedback and diagnostic feedback. For the purpose of organizational learning end-result feedback is too limiting. How diagnostic feedback can be obtained. A model of organizational learning. R 1223

658.3.054.8 JOB SATISFACTION AMONGST WOMEN WORKERS

658.3.054.8 : 658.3-055.2 : 658.312.6
WILD, R., A.B. Hill and C.C. Ridgeway. Job satisfaction and labour turnover amongst women workers. 9 p. A5 (Journal of management studies, Oxford, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 78. Tabn.).

A study undertaken in order to investigate the sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of a sample of hourly paid women workers; to establish the extent of and consequences of job dissatisfaction; and assess the influence of the work itself as a source of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. The study comprised two distinct parts and was conducted during 1967 on female

workers in a large electrical/electronic engineering company. The first part, the "In-Plant" investigation, dealt with female wiring and assembly workers. The second part, the "Ex-Plant" investigation, dealt with female employees. Main instrument used in the study was a multiple choice questionnaire. Major difference between satisfied and dissatisfied workers. The two investigations show that approximately 30 per cent of female hourly paid workers comprising the samples were dissatisfied and that the major source of dissatisfaction was the frustration of self-actualization needs, particularly the need for achievement and recognition. Theoretical implications. R 1224

658.386-052.22 MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

658.386-052.22(42)
LAWRENCE, R.J. Management development as a continuous process; the role of post-graduate and post-experience marketing courses (U.K.). 15 p. A5 (Journal of management studies, Oxford, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 45).

Companies are very much the main market for marketing courses. The overall evaluation of the British market. Strange features. Formal training in marketing is not mentioned in job advertisements. The situation for post-graduate and post-experience marketing training in England shows at one extreme a few new one-year programmes, still lacking the real support of industry, and at the other, rather expensive short courses and part-time evening or correspondence study. Scepticism about external management courses on the part of British industry. Four major objections to post-graduate and post-experience courses. Closer co-operation between industry and universities to define training objectives could lead to better, because more homogeneous, courses. The objectives of course organizers; short and long courses. Until a clearer notion can be obtained of objectives and of the success in attaining those objections, training in marketing must remain an act of faith. R 1225

658.5 WORKS MANAGEMENT

658.5 : 65.012.4
WORKS management in practice; ed. by P.R. Gilchrist; publ. by the Institution of works managers. London, Heinemann, 1970.

216 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

The books is the result of a symposium planned by the Institution of works managers exploring the many facets of the works manager's job with the emphasis on practical issues. The subjects dealt with are: The management function. Coordination and control. Production policy. The measurement of performance. Organization and the individual. Productivity bargaining. Production planning and control. Work study. Wage payment systems. Quality control. Budgetary and cost control. The problems of management. (A list of books - 1 p. -). R 1226

658.52.011.2 : 311.218 LEARNING CURVE

658.52.011.2 : 311.218 : 330.115
NIEDERREICHHOLZ, J. Die Berücksichtigung von Lernprozessen in Wirtschaftsmodellen. 12 p. A5 (Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, no. 2, Mai, 1970, p. 114. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tab.).

Lernvorgänge im industriellen Produktionsprozess. Der Lernprozess im makrookonomischen Wachstumsmodell. Die Berücksichtigung von Lernprozessen in adaptiven Entscheidungsmodellen. Die Lösung eines allgemeinen diskreten, adaptiven Kontrollproblems mit Hilfe der dynamischen Optimierung. Die Investitionstätigkeit als adaptiver Prozess. Die subjektive a priori Wahrscheinlichkeit wird näher erläutert. (Summary in English). R 1227

658.624 NEW PRODUCTS

658.624
BOBBE, R.A. What to do when there are no corporate research goals. 13 p. A5 (Research management, New York/London, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 251).

It is logical for research managers to assume that it is top management's job to set corporate objectives and to establish clear-cut directions for new product development. But, as experience clearly shows, often long-term goals and strategies either don't exist or they are inadequate to serve as guidelines for the company's research efforts. It is described how a research manager, who was faced with this lack of directives, worked out a plan to get corporate goals developed with losing his job. R 1228

658.8 MARKETING
See also: R 1195

658.8
ELSBY, F.H. Marketing; cases. Oxford/New York, Pergamon, 1970. 139 p. A5. Tabn. (Essentials of marketing series).

Aims of the book of marketing case studies. The book contains the description of case studies on business policy, new product development and market appraisal, marketing communications, marketing organization, pricing, product range, sales forecasting, stock levels and order quantities, and creative merchandising. R 1229

658.8 : 65.012.45 : 651.011.56
MONTGOMERY, D.B., and G.L. Urban. Marketing decision-information systems: an emerging view. 9 p. A4 (Journal of marketing research, Chicago, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 226. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

A. presents a conceptual model for the evolutionary development of integrated marketing information systems. Illustration of the need for a planned, coordinated growth of all components in the system. Design concepts relevant to the development of the components of the system. Identification of new developments which will spur the evolution of marketing information and broaden the base of companies which may have access to the new technology. R 1230

658.846
LINDNER, H.-Ch. Die Bestimmung von Verkaufsbezirken. Stuttgart, Poeschel, 1970. 150 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Betriebswirtschaftliche Abhandlungen, Bd. 21).

Der Begriff des Verkaufsbezirks. Die Bedeutung der Verkaufsbezirke. Die Gestaltung von Verkaufsbezirken als Aufgabe der Unternehmungsleitung. Prinzipien der Bezirksgestaltung. Ideen der Bezirksgestaltung. Bestimmungsfaktoren für die Festlegung der Bezirksgrösse. Grundlagen für die Festlegung der Bezirksgrenzen. Verfahren der Bezirksgestaltung. (Bibliographie - 6 1/2 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1231

659.1 ADVERTISING

659.1 : 65.012.122
RAO, A.G. Quantitative theories in advertising. New York/London, Wiley, 1970. 103 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Publications in operations research, nr. 21).

The advertising strategy of an inexpensive, frequently purchased packaged food product is considered in some purchased in order to illustrate and validate the models developed. Methods are suggested for the extension of the theory to markets in which the number of competition must be considered in formulating plans for the campaign of any one brand. The research has concentrated on the relatively short-term effects of advertising. Measurements and model building in advertising. Measurement of advertising effectiveness and market segmentation. Defensive advertising policies with incomplete information. Advertising over time. Advertising quality. (A bibliography of books and articles at the end of each chapter). R 1232

659.113.252 CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

659.113.252 : 658.8.03
PEACOCK, P., and H.L. Davis. The alphabet as an independent variable: a reply to J.D. McConnell. 5 p. A5 (Journal of business, Chicago, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 205. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Recently J.D. McConnell published a report of an investigation into the relationship of price and quality (J.D. McConnell: "An experimental examination of the price-equality relationship" in "Journal of business", no. 4, October, 1968, p. 439; See: P 2503). Authors intend to show that McConnell has not demonstrated the hypothesized relationship between price and quality. Authors suggest an alternative hypothesis, namely, that the letters used to designate the three "brands" (beer) provided another cue to the subjects. These letters provided subjects with the opportunity to differentiate amongs the brands on a basis other than price. R 1233

659.113.252 659.23
NELSON, P. Information and consumer behavior. 19 p. A5 (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 311. Lit. opg. Tab.).

The purpose of this examination is to discover the impact of the

consumer's information purchases on the market behavior of consumer goods. The author has developed a highly simplified theory of the consumer's quest for information about the quality of goods. The implications for market behavior of search and experience. A. tries to show that advertising and inventory policy are affected by consumer ignorance about quality differences among brands. R 1234

659.13/.17 MEDIA FOR ADVERTISING

659.13/.17 : 65.012.122
GENSCH, D.H. Different approaches to advertising media selection. 27 p. A5 (Operational research quarterly, London, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 193. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

The problem of how to select the most "cost efficient" set of magazines, television programmes, newspapers and other available media vehicles for communicating a given advertising message to potential customers is basically the same problem for advertisers in any of the free enterprise markets. Research groups on both sides of the Atlantic have attempted to use the power of mathematics to aid the decision-maker in dealing with the complex media scheduling problem. This paper reviews, compares and critiques several possible approaches: linear programming, dynamic programming, marginal analysis, heuristic programming and simulation. At least one particular model of each approach is discussed in detail. R 1235

659.23 ECONOMIC INFORMATION
See also: R 1234

659.23 : 338.58 : 339.4
KUHLMANN, E. Oekonomische Aspekte der Theorie der Konsumenteninformation. 22 p. A5 (Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik, Stuttgart, Heft 3, Juni, 1970, p. 226. Grafn. Tabn.).

Von der vollständigen zur ausreichenden Markttransparenz. In der Regel ist es so, dass, je grosser die am relation Budgetanteil gemessene Bedeutung des Kaufs eines Gutes, desto schwieriger gestaltet sich die Informationsbeschaffung. Die Erbringung von Informationsleistungen bedeutet, dass Informationskosten entstehen. In diesem Aufsatz wird untersucht, welchen Einfluss die entstehenden Informationskosten auf die Informationsentscheidung und auf das Ergebnis der Kaufentscheidung selbst haben. Informationsentscheidungen unter Unsicherheit,

Hauptgründe für die Unsicherheit von Konsumenteninformationen. Die Verlustgefahr. Nutzen und Kosten der Informationsgewinnung. Alle jene Austrengungen erscheinen sinnvoll, die ein "pooling" von Informationen ermoglichen: der Austausch von Informationen unter Bekannten, das Einkolen von Informationen bei Spezialisten und vor allem das Lesen von Testberichten. (Summary in English). R 1236

669 METALLURGY. METALS

669.1 IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

669.1 : 338.92 622 : 338.92
IRON and steel industry; based on the Proceedings of the International symposium on industrial development (Athens, November-December 1967); publ. by the United Nations industrial development organization. New York, United Nations, 1969, 78 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Unido monographs on industrialization of developing countries; problems and prospects, no. 5).

Impact of new technology on steelmaking in developing countries. The main production stages in steelmaking. New technological processes. Steelmaking cost and prices in developing countries. Steel demand and local production in developing countries. The iron ore mining industry. Considerations determining the establihsment of a local steel industry. Recommendations of the symposium and United Nations action to assist the development of the iron and steel industry in developing countries. (List - 2 p. - of books, reports and articles). R 1237

669.2/.8 NON-FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY

669.2/.8 : 338.92
NON-FERROUS metals industry; based on the Proceedings of the industrial development (Athens, November-December, 1967); publ. by the United nations industrial development organization. New York, United Nations, 1969. 95 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Unido monographs on industrialization of developing countries; problems and prospects, no. 1).

Trends in the use of non-ferrous metals. Description of economic and technical developments in the aluminium, copper, lead, zinc and tin industries. Prospects for increased metallurgical activities in developing countries. Recommendations U.N.I.D.O.

action and other assistance to promote non-ferrous metals industries in developing countries. (List - 2 p. - of United Nations documents and publications on non-ferrous metals industries). R 1238

7 THE ARTS. ARCHITECTURE. ENTERTAINMENT, a.o.

711 REGIONAL PLANNING
See also: R 1151, R 1175

711.2(87)
DINKELSPIEL, J.R. Technology and tradition: regional and urban development in Guayana. 33 p. A5 (Inter-American economic affairs, Washington, no. 4, Spring, 1970, p. 47. Lit. opg.).

A. tries to demonstrate the extent to which the shape and direction of the Guayana development are deeply reflective of fundamental social and political choices and processes that are distinctly Venezuelan, rather than to illuminate its general lessons for regional development. The Guayana program is highly capital intensive. The dominating role of the "Corporacion Venezolana de Guyana (C.V.G.)" as the agency of the central government in the development of the Guayana thus has strong parallels in Venezuelan history. R 1239

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Tilburg School of Economics, 225 Hogeschoollaan, Tilburg

University Faculties, St. Ignatius, 13 Prinsstraat, Antwerpen (Belgium) and in the

Library of Commerce and Economics, 444–446 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam

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